Another system adopted was for two aliens to appear for each other, aithough the statute requires that a witness must be a citizen of the United States. Some of the standing witnesses who had appeared during the month turned up on the last day, and were the nselves duly naturalized.

In reply to Senator McDonald's question, Mr. Davenport stated that he knew of this fact, of applicants appearing for each other, by the indices of the Courts.

These indices, he said, until after arrests were made, in 1868, were simply alphabetical lists, made up months afterward, and no pretence was made that they were anything else; as, for lustance, in the Supreme Court, on February 19, 1871, the clerk had just begun to make up the indices for 1868. There was no reord of these naturalization proceedings, except in e indices, he said, until after arrests were these indices.
THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

on the reassembling of the committee at halfpast 2, Mr. Davenport proceeded with his statement as to what led to his official action. He mentioned that the committee adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock. that in the Supreme Court, and in the Superior Court before Judge McCnun, applicants were seldom if ever admitted to the court-room. In the room adjoining there was another branch of the Supreme Court where Judge Barnard sat. There were dur-Court where Judge Barnard sat. There were during the time when the naturalization papers were issued in 1868 many professional witnesses who occupied a room connected with that in which Judge Barnard was holding court, by a green door, through which the judge, from time to time, went to lauch and jet with these professional witnesses. Papers were filled up in that room and proceedings generally were conducted in an irregular manner. They had a mock court elected a judge and court.

He also had in mind, he said, the fact that many persons who claimed to have been naturalized in these Courts had not been in the country five years; many of them, ou the contrary, only a few months, and says of them, out he contrary, only a few months,

these Courts had not been in the country five years; many of them, ou the contrary, only a few months, and some of them only a few weeks. He had a letter written by one Carl Kroger, who together with August Haefner Sterufield and Henry Beer, arrived at the port of New-York, landing at Castle Garden from the steamship Allemania from Hamburg. Kroger remained in New-York, Sternfield went to Vermont, and Beer settled in West Troy. Within one mouth Kroger was made an American ettized, and in his delight increat on October 13 of the same year he wrote Sternfield a letter, of which the following is a literal translation:

New-York, Oct. 13.

DEAR PRIEND: The purpose of this letter, written by an American critzen, is simply to ask that both you and Henry should come here as soon as possible, if you feel inclined to become citizens. Please write to Henry immediately, as I do not know his address. I am still working at Whileansburg, but that at night since last week. I am, in haste, your sincere friend. CHARLES.

Mr. Davenport further said that he had also in his mind cases in which men were naturalized within three weeks after their arrival. He had had in his possession, as before stated, nearly 4,000 certificates, accompanied in all instances by affidavits of the persons to whom they referred, setting forth the various facts in regard to their not having been in this country sufficiently long legally to obtain these certificates. He called attention to the fact that instructions to supervisors, found on page 462 of the Lynde Committee testimony, were not issued by him, but were simply extracts from the laws which were printed on the inside of the cavers of the supervisors, books. simply extracts from the laws which were printed on the inside of the covers of the supervisors' books. The notices given to persons to surrander these bogus naturalization papers were subsequently renewed to September 21, and atterward to October 12; and every opportunity was given for bringing in the papers before the warrants were issued or any action taken. The notices were published in both English and German, and several thousand of the persons named were informed personally or direct by mail.

the persons named were informed personally or direct by mad.

The napers were surrendered from day to day, and each person was handed in return a paper of instructions how to proceed to be naturalized, and all assistance to this end was given to them. When persons who had declared their intentions, or had been discharged from the army, had lost their papers, applications were made for duplicates for them, and they were in every case put upon the right track of obtaining citizenship.

Semtor Hoar—At whose cost was this done?

Mr. Davenport—It was done at my personal cost; without charge to them.

Mr. Davenport described the care taken to instruct each person how to apply for citizenship, and the various facilities provided for them, when Senator Blair put a question in reference to the arrests made on the day of election.

Mr. Davenport, "as I have stated, in 1876, was 10,000. In 1878 there were 3,200. If it had not been for the advice when I find had been given to these men from the beadquarters I have before the area of the favel.

Mr. Davenport described the care taken to instruct each person how to apply for consequence of the condition of the ont crop shows some important in all the tobaccogrowing States at planting time. The condition of the ont crop shows some important in all the tobaccogrowing States at planting time. The condition of the onterporation to the service or the whole country is out slightly below that of the crop that was planted on the service of the min in all the tobaccogrowing States at pla

for Blair put a question in reference to the arrests made on the day of election.

"The number registered on these papers," replied Mr. Davenport, "as 1 have stated, in 1876, was 10,000. In 1878 there were 3,200. If it had not been for the advice winch 1 had had been given to these men from the headquarters I have before 5poken of, but few if any of them would have so registered. Of the 3,200 who did so register the 1878, about 1,200 voicd; and that any of them voted was due to the fact mainly that the marsuals at the pollume-places were absent at the time these persons made their appearance at the poll.

"With regard to election day I had not been out of this building further than the Astor House for a period of forty-eight hours or more. My meals, such as I had, were served in the building here. I remained here the night previous, and went from here the following merining about 6 o'clock. I went

remained here the night previous, and went from here the following merring about 6 o'clock. I went to the court, and remained there until 9 in the evening. I had requested one of the Com-missioners, in order to save bringing people the entire length of the island, to sit in the heighborhood of Harlem Bridge and hold his court there. I also requested another Commissioner to sit on the other side of the Harlem River in what is known as the approved discuss to constitute the side of the same side of the same way. to sit on the other side of the flarlem fiver in what is known as the annexed district, to make more easy the transaction of business there. Commissioners Shields and Denel held a court in this building and certain other Commissioners were appointed to try the cases of certain districts. That was done for the purpose of facilitating business, so as not to keep the people any longer than was necessary. Whenever, on the day of the election, the persons arrested stated by themselves or through comissioners that they would make no effort to vote upon these papers, they were discharged upon their own recogpapers, they would make no effort to vote upon these papers, they were discharged upon their own recognizances. So far as I knew they suffered no hard-ship, other than that of having to remain in the court-room for a few hours, and in some instances for a few moments only.

THE "SLAVE PEN."

Senator Blair-Will you please describe the room where they were kept, and its sub-divisions?

Mr. Davenport—It is the room where all persons arrested for offences against the United States laws In this district and who are brought before the Commissioners here, are sent, and it is situated on Commissioners here, are sent, and it is situated on the fourth floor of this building. It was not built by me but by the United States, for the purpose of retaining prisoners until they can be forwarded to Ludlow Street Jail.

Senntor Blaur-But describe the room.

Mr. Davenport-This slavenen, as it has been called, is about the size of this, with iron bars dividing off one end.

Senator Blaur-What proportion of the room is for the prisoners?

the prisoners!

Mr. Davenport—The room is 21½ feet by 44 feet.
The so-called cage is 21½ feet by 12 feet. It takes up one end of the room.

Senator Blair—And how is the rest of the room

Senator Biair—And how is the rest of the room occupied?

Mr. Davenport—By the deputy marshals.
Senator Hour—Is there any reason why a prisoner should not be as comfortable as a deputy-marshal?

Mr. Davenport—None whatever, except that he cannot waik out into the hall and the deputy-marshal can.

Senator Hoar—That room is as comfortable in all respects as a large well-lighted parlor in the best hotel, with the exception of the iron grating which prevents persons from getting out?

Mr. Davenport—It is, sir.
Senator Biair—Who were the persons actually

Mr. Davenport—It :s, sir.
Senator Biair—Who were the persons actually confined there?
Mr. Davenport—Those who were held in default of bail, or whose bail was fixed, but who were unable to get it. They were sent from there from time to time, as from other courts, to Ludiow Street Jail. None staved there all night.

REMOVAL OF SUPERVISORS. Senator Blair-In 1878 you removed, or caused to be removed, a number of supervisors. For what

Mr. Davenport-Mainly for the reason that their

handwriting was not good enough. I do not re-member the number, but it was about cighty or

Senator Blair -Of both political parties?

Mr. Davenport -Yes. There would have been no object in discharging them on partisan grounds as the supervisors are chosen by the two parties. There was no citisen who made any complaint to There was no citisen who made any complaint to me, either during registration or afterward, as to the supervisors or marshals. I issued warrants and arrested two supervisors, and they were removed for misconduct. Ontside of that I know nothing of any improper acts by them. It was suggested before the Lynde Committee that several were arrested who were discharged before they came before me; I never heard of any of these cases.

Senator Blair—Have the Democrats not complained?

Senator Hoar—Oh, that is not evidence.

plained?
Senator Hoar—Oh, that is not evidence.
Sevator Blair—I would like to know if there has been no local complaint; whether, in this great Democratic city, there has been no complaint as to the personal misconduct of Mr. Davenport?
Mr. Davenport—I do not know, sir. I am reminded of one other thing in regard to these naturalization papers of 1868. Each political party had then, as ever since, a naturalization committee. Of the number of naturalization papers issued in that year, 2,600 persons applying came from the Republican party; the balance came from somewhere else.

Senator Blair—I would like to have now a state—

ment of your views of the law under which you acted—not the election law, but the local statutes.

Mr. Davenport—Those I shall be glad to give to-morrow. In regard to the arrests made in 1873 I should like to state here an incident. At that time I found some attempts being made in the courts upon a small scale to maturalize men improperly, and I put officers in the courts to follow these people up. It resulted in the arrest of some eight or ten, who were indicted in this court. One of them, W. H. A. Early, had registered fifteen men, fourteen of whom he swore had resided in this courfoncient, i. A. Early, and registered need near foncient of whom he swere had resided in this coun-try five years and in this State one year, the fact being that they had not so resided. Shortly after his incarceration an effort was made to have him pardoned, which effort I resisted by a letter to the President, dated February 19, 1877. This letter President, dated February 19, 1877. This letter showed that the prisoner was an intelligent, educated person, and must have known that he was wilffully breaking the law. It was by that letter that the pardon was prevented, but within a few months of the time when his sentence expired I found he was walking the streets of New-York, and had even visited Tarrybown. He had been sent to the Kings County Penitentiary. I made myself aware of all the facts, and believing that such a system was being carried on in that penitentiary, I made use of Early's knowledge and statement to corroborate what info mation I had received; and then recommended that tion I had received; and then recommended that he should be pardoned in consideration of the testi-

A GOOD YEAR FOR FARMERS.

FAVORABLE CROP REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE

COUNTRY. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic provisions and tallow from the United States during the month of June, 1880, were the twelve months ended June 30, 1880. \$120.673.860, and during the same period in 1879, \$110,031,058. The July report of the Department of Arriculture will show the condition of various crops to be as follows :

July report of the Department of Agriculture will show the condition of various crops to be as follows:

Cotton—The returns to this Department show an increase in the condition of octon since the June report. The condition is reported at an average of 100, being the nighest reported in July for several years. The following are reports by States: Forty-five counties in Norm Carolina average 191; 19 c unites in South Carolina average 99: 70 counties in Georgia average 97: 16 counties in Forder average 191; 13 c counties in Ariana average 93: 40 counties in Mississippi average 99: 16 counties in Lemisiana average 96: 71 counties in Fixes average 103. There are some complaints of drouth in North and South Carolina and of too inuch rain in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Insect injuries are not reported to any extent.

Corn—The increase in area planted in corn is 1 per cent over that planted last year. The average condition of the crop for the whole country is the highest for many years and is 100, being 7 per cent more than last years at the same time. The area come complaints of drouth in the South Atlantic States, while in the valley of the Mississippi and those States north of the Oxio River there is complaint of too much rain. The Pacific States report a very high condition.

Wheat—The general average of Winter wheat July 1, 1880, was 95 against 91 July 1, 1879. It improved signify during June. The whole South fails off hearify a fourth, but the heavy Winner wheat region north of the Onto River rules might 98. The Middle States are 3 per cent above the average, and the Pacific 4 per cent. West of the Mississippi the condition.

Wheat—The general average of Winter wheat July 1, 1880, was 95 against 99 the Middle States are 3 per cent above the average, and the Pacific 4 per cent. West of the Mississippi the general average 189. Meat of the Mississippi the general

const California reports 96.

Tobacco—The returns for July show the acreage, as com-

Tobacco—The returns for July show the acreage, as compared with jast year, as tobacws: In Massachusetts, 98 per cent; in Connecticut, 115; in New-York, 104; Pennsylvania, 113; Marylania, 60; Vincinia, 75; North Carolina, 109; Tennessee, 92; Kentness, 99; Onto, 102; Indiana, 89; Hilmois, 99; Wisconsin, 104; and Missacuri, 91. These States thase more than pine-tentists all the tobacco raised in the country. The States which raise the bulk of the sed leaf tobacco, yez, Connecticut, New-York and Fennsylvanta, are increasing their product. Or States producing, shinging and manufacturing smaking tobacco. North Carolina acone shows an increase in Maryland and Virgibia was caused by the rayages of the five on the plants, rendering it impossible tayages of the fiv on the plants, rendering it impossible to procure them in many localities, and to a severe drauth which retarded planting. Drouth is reported prison and placed themselves in line along the cor-

Fruit—Apples—A full average condition is reported everywhere, excepting in the Southern Atmitte and Gill States, where there is a falling off.

Feaches—the reports show the condition of the crop to be about the same as apples—inligaverage—excepting on the Pacific coast, where the prospect is not very

good.

Grapes-This fruit crop is reported favorably in all localities, and as having enjoyed better c growth so far than either apples or peaches.

MAIL MATTER INSUFFICIENTLY PAID.

Washington, July 16 .- Judge Freeman, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post office Department, has decided that where third or fourth-class mail matter is deposited in a post office insufficiently prepaid, or where first-class matter is deposited without one full rate, the postmaster should not forward it, but if by undvertence it is forwarded, the postmaster at the office of delivery should only collect the postage remaining anpaid. He also decides that if first, third or fourth-class matter be deposited in a post office without any prepayment, it should be held, but if forwarded by misrake, the amount collected around elivery should be double the postage which should have been prepaid.

THE TEACHERS AT CHAUTAUOUA.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ-THE SESSION CLOSED. CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 16 .- The National Educational Association resumed its sessions to-day. Professor E. A. Singer, of Philadelphia, read a paper on enlarging on the excessive multiplication of studies. W. A. Halliman, of Detroit, read a paper "From Pestalozzi to Froebel," being a critical comparison of the work and methods of the two innovators, favorable to those of Froebel.

The committee appointed at Philadelphia a year ago to report from prison statistics the relation of education to crime, aunounced no report. The committee was continued another year, with State Superintendent continued another year, with state coperations. Wickegsham, of Pennsylvania, substituted as charman. He stated that the statistics so far collected showed that no higher school graduates were in [ait.]

Dr McCosh of Princeton College ur ted the collection and careful sifting of statistics to settle the vexed question of the moral tendencies of our school system. The

and careful sifeting of statistics to settle the vexed question of the moral tendencies of our school system. The same gentlem in read an energe ite plea for the unifigation of primary, secondary and collegiate education.

The departments of S. eiling, Reform and Kindergartens head meetings, Professor Marcy, of Lafayette College, giving the principal paper in the former, and Mrs. Krauss Boette in the latter.

A paper of Dr. W. T. Harris, of St. Louis, on equivalents in a liberal course of study, advocated adherence to Latin and Greek as the basis of all true education. Superintendent Hancock, of Dayton, deprecated much of the criticisms on our schools.

Mr. Hitz, Consul-General of Swizeriand, wondered at so much criticism of American schools. He thought in practical results they were the best in the world.

After the adoption of the usual resolutions the Convention adjourned.

The National Council of Education to-day organized by the election of T. W. Becknell, of Massachusetts, as resident; James McCosh, of Princeton, as vice-presi-dent, and Louis Solsian, of Missouri, as secretary.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, July 16 .- Major-General Irwin McDowell, U. S. A., has been relieved from the opera-tion of the special order convening a Board of Officers to examine and report upon the codification of the reg ulations of the Army, and has been ordered to return to

his proper station.

First-Lieutenant B. C. Lockwood, 22d infantry, has been transferred from Company G to Company B of that regiment vice First-Lieutenant F. L. Davies, 22d Infantry, transferred from Company B to G.

Leave of absetue for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, has been granted Assistant-Surgeon Curtis E. Price, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Lieutenant Henry T. Stockton has been ordered to the Asiatic squadron, via Europe. via Europe.

Lieutenant Charles A. Clarke has been ordered to the

Advance, per steamer from San Francisco.

The order assigning Lieutenaut A M. Tranckara to the
Assatic squadron has been revoked, and he has been
placed on waiting orders. A large number of leaves of
absence have been granted.

The truth must be told. Ruddinoze is fond of the cup. Hearing the reading of the story of Dives and Lazarus, the other day, he remarked, "Well, it's worth knowing that there are situations where a man oraves water."—[Boston Transcript.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

MRS. HULL'S MURDERER HANGED. THE LAW EXECUTED ON CHASTINE COX-LAST HOURS OF THE CONDEMNED MAN IN THE TOMBS -SOUND SLEEP AND MANY HYMNS AND PRAYERS-NO EMOTION UNDER THE GALLOWS-AN INSTANTANEOUS DEATH.

Chastine Cox, the negro who brutally murdered Mrs. Jane L. DeForest Hull, on June 11, 1879, was hanged at 8:35 yesterday morning in the Tombs. He passed the last hours of his life quietly and without showing much emotion. He died almost without a struggle, for his neck was instantly broken. COX PAYS THE DEATH PENALTY.

Cox sat talking with the Rev. Sidney G. Law on

Thursday night until nearly 12 o'clock, and then retired to his cell, No. 6, in the condemned row. where he undressed and went to bed calmly and with no agitation.

For the first hour or so he was restless, but afterward he fell into a deep sleep and snored. The Rev. Mr. Law, the prison chaplain, slept in cell No. 4. and the Rev. Mr. Cook in cell No. 3, neither leaving the prison during the night, so that should Cox ask for them they could be with him at a noment's notice. A keeper and the two deputysheriffs, Mason and Duly, sat in the passage-way, only a few feet from the door of the cell.

only a few feet from the door of the cell.

About 5 o'clock Cox awoke, and immediately left his bed. He washed and diessed himself as slowly and deliberately as if he expected to spend an ordinary day, and as if nothing unusual was to occur. When he was ready he asked for the two ministers, who were already up. They at once went to him, and spent nearly two hours in singing and praying. The Rev. Father Duranquet entered the prison at this time, but seeing that Cox was deeply interested in what the Methodist clergymen.

They then sent nim the foliowing communication:

The is Excellency Governor Aloxzo B. Council Communication:

They then sent nim the foliowing communication:

To Aloxzo B. Council Communication:

They then sent nim the foliowing communication:

The servel rup Aloxzo Aloxzo B. Council deeply interested in what the Methodist clergymen were saying, he went away without going into the cell. William F. Howe then entered the Tombs and had a short talk with Cox. Mr. Howe said he believed that if the Governor thought Cox was not spiritually prepared to die he would have given him at least a brief respite, but he knew that Governor Cornell had been assured that Cox had made his peace with his Maker and did not fear death, and so he did not interfere.

While Cox was talking with the two ministers his coffin, made of rosewood with ebony trimmines and heavily plated silver bars, was carried in through the office and placed in the women's prison so that he might not see it. At the same time the two hangmen were busy in the prison yard, running the ropes over the wheels of the gallows and testing it in every way to be sure that it would work easily From the open windows of Cox's cell floated out on the air the sound of the familiar hymn beginning There is a fountain filled with blood," sung by the ministers and by Cox, who joined in heartily. At about half-past 7 fifty policemen, with their clubs drawn, under the command of Inspector Murray, marched into the courtyard and stood there until Cox was brought out. At 8:10 the Rev. T. E. Franklin (colored), paster of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Melrose, arrived and was im- and on May 12 was respited until yesterday. mediately passed into Cox's cell. Then came more prayers and the singing of the hymns begin ming "Come, ye disconsolate," and "I am so glad that Jesus loves me."

At 8:15 Sheriff Bowe, Under-Sheriff Stevens, Order of Arrest Clerk Davidson, Drs. Smith and ridor. Commissioner Hess and Police Captain Williams entered, and were invited inside the inclosure by Sheriff Bowe. These officers were all dressed in black, were black high hats and gloves, and carried in their hands their staves of office. much kindness might be admitted, that he might thank them and bid them good-bye. Several of them, headed by Keeper O'Brien, went in to see him, and he gave eyes. During these formalities all the other prisoners were locked in their cells. None was allowed to look on or know what was being done. Balbo his breakfast was taken to him he trembled so violently that he could hardly eat it. He was completely broken down, and when he had hastily eaten

a little he resumed his devotions before his little altar, and prayed without ceasing until after Cox was taken out of the prison. At 8:26 a rough, shabbily dressed man with a determined air, with a lead baild on top and a little fringe of coarse gray hair around it, a coarse grizzley monstache and goatee, and wearing an old-fashioned mair of steel-bowed spectacles, was admitted meide the inclosure. He was the hangman's assistant. Accompanied by Under-Speriff Stevens be entered Cox's cell, and the ministers speedily made room for them. Stevens read the death warrant to Cox, who hatened to it without showing any signs of emotion. The nuknown man (for his hame coald not be learned) then stepped forward, fied the prisoner's arms to old side with a strong cord, put the noose about his neck and the black cap upon his head, but cid not draw it down over his face. Cox was dressed in black trousers, a worn walking coat of dark color and basket pattern, well blacked boots and no cellar. The line was then formed as follows: Sheriff Bowe and Under Sheriff Stevens; Cox, accompanied by two colored clergylittle fringe of coarse gray hair around it, a coarse Stevens; Cox, accompanied by two colored clergy-men, the Rev. Mr. Frankim and the Rev. Mr. Heck-er; the Rev. Mr. Cook, colored, and the Rev. Mr. Law, the prison chapians, and twenty deputy sher-

iffs.
They marched along the narrow passageway to They marched along the narrow passageway to the door leading to the yard, and as he walked Cox recognized a number of acquaintances, to whom he nodiced pleasantly. His face wore a hard, set smile as if he had nerved hunself up and determined to pass creditably through the ordeal. He marched with his head up and with a firm step, as if he had nothing to fear. The Sheriff's arrangements outside the prison could hardly have been worse, the yard was half full of low politicians, and before the last depaty-steriff had furly left the prison door they made a great rush for good positions in front of the gallows, pashing the policemen aside if they were in the way. The officers afterward formed in line behind the crowd.

UNDER THE GALLOWS. Arriving at the gallows, Cox shook hands as best he could with the Rev. Mr. Law, and said in a low voice, "Good-bye; we shall meet in heaven." Mr Law then offered this prayer, Cox listening with bowed head:

Law then effered this prayer, Cox listening with bowed head:
Oo, our God, to Thee do we left our hearts; unto whom else can we so! We thank Thee that Thou hast invited us to come to Thee; that thou hast made it possible for even the vinest sincer to come to grace through Thee, and hast made our faith in Thee the greatest hope of our lives. And now we commend to Thee the soul of our dear brother. We thank Thee that Thou hast given him e blessed hope that he is sus, ained in this soleum hour, not by a brute course, not by a stelld stoleam, nor by a stupid and vanighorious bravade, but by a numble reliance on Taine own words and promises, and by the presence of the Holy Spirit. We pray that Thou will be with him to the last, and than take him home to dwell eternally will Thee. Shanding by this instrument of shame and death, while we are reminded of Thy hatred of all "ho, we are also reminded of Thy infinite compassion; Thou who wast willing to hang on the accursed tree, and bear our sain it may own body, and to lay sin under singlettlen that it might be made the right-consess of God in Him. We pray also for ourselves and for those who are distant witnesses of this scone. May we learn the leason that Thou wouldst teach us. May we all embrace Thy offer of mercy and salvation. May we all open our hearts to the gentle influences of Thy divine grace, may we be filted with Thy love, and will Thou at last take us into Iny kingdom for filecternity. Amen.

While Mr. Law was praying, Cox began to sway

While Mr. Law was braying, Cox began to sway his body as negroes often do when under excite-ment. To the spectators the prayer seemed long, and Under Sheriff Stevens nudged Mr. Law to stop. So finally the prayer ended. At its close the Rev. J. H. Hecker, pastor of the colored church at Paterson, took Cox by the hand and asked, "How is it, my brother I" Cox grasped his hand warmly, and without trembling replied, "All is well." The black cap was then pulled down, and as it covered Cox's face, Under-Sheriff Stevens wiped his forehead with his handkerchief. It was the signal to the hangman. The sound of the stroke of an axe was heard, followed by the heavy thind of the weight of 350 pounds as it fell on the mattress prepared to receive it. Cox was jerked up in the air five or six feet. He fail back about three feet and made scarcely any struggle. In a minute he bent his arms and legs, but only slightly. He did not even clench his hands, as is usual. The body swung around once or twice, and then remained hanging perfectly quiet and motionless.

Drs. W. S. Buttles, Salvator Caro, Moore, M. B. Feeney, of Bellevae Hospital. P. Hoffman, of the Charity Hospital at Jeisey City, and T. W. Knox carefully watched the body. The blow of the axe was struck and Cox was hanged at \$35 precisely. Two or three minutes after the body was lowered, so that the doctors might examine it. All motion ceased in four and one-half minutes; in nine minutes the pulse was 126; in ton minutes it ceased So finally the prayer ended. At its close the Rev. J.

at the wrist; in fifteen minutes the heart beat at the wrist; in fifteen minutes the heart beat intermittently; in sixteen minutes it ceased entirely. Dr. Battles said Cox could have suffered no pain; that the spinal column was instantly dislocated. The body was left hanging for thirty minutes. It was then lowered, but in a coffin and placed in the wagou of Charles Benedict, an undertaker at No. 60 Carmine-st. By orders of the Rev. Mr. Cook the body will remain on ice there until Sunday morning, when the funeral services will be held in the Fifteenth Street African Methodist Charles.

odist Church.

The streets around the Tombs were densely crowded from about 8 o'clock in the morning until after Cox was hanged, and many people followed the wagon to the undertaker's store, anxious to get a look at the body. In the coffin Cox looked very natural. There was no sign of suffering on his face.

natural. There was no sign of suffering on his face. The under jaw dropped a little, but beyond that he looked stupply weary and worn, as if he had died after a long illness. Ceroner Hermann held an inquest, the verdict being "Came to death by judicial hanging."

The beys' prison was emptied of all inmates carly in the morning, so that they could not see the hanging, and the women prisoners, like the men, were locked up in their ceils until all was over. Some colored men were present, and after the hanging expressed their indignation that Governor Cornelish-uid have refused to see their committee. They did not demand, they said, the commutation of Cox's sentence, but they were angry that the Governor would not bear an argument. The Rev. F. McCant Stewart said the committeemen were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel very early yesterday morning and sent their names to the Governor's room; but he would not be aroused and sent them no answer. They then sent nim the following communication:

The servant who carried this communication to the Governor's room knocked long and loudly on the door; but the inmate could not be aroused, and the committee were obliged to go away without seeing

Cox is described on the books at the Tombs as Cox is described on the books at the romes as being thirty-two years of age; weight, 176 pounds; born in Virginia; lived in New-York eight years; married; could neither read nor write; a Protestant, and a waiter by trade. His value and some ittle things left in his cell he requested one of the keepers to send to Miss Harris, who lives in Fifty-sixth-st., to be kept by her for his brother.

COX'S CRIME. Mrs. Jane L. DeForest Hull, whom Cox murdered, was found dead in her bed at her home, No 140 West Forty-second-st., on the morning of June 11, 1879. Her hands and feet were tied, a gag was in her mouth, and she was blindfolded. Her eyein her mouth, and she was blindfolded. Her eye-brows were singed, and the drippings of a candle were on her face, A go'd locket, a watch and chain, several rings, a neckince, and various other ornaments were missing. Her husband, Dr. Alonzo G. Hull, was at first suspected of the crime, but before the investigation was con-cluded Cox was arrested in Boston. He was recog-nized as one who had been in Mrs. Hull's employ, and in his possession were found some of the orna-ments and trekets for other pieces which he had pawned. He was brought to this city, and he made a confession. On July 17, 1879, he was sentenced to death for murier in the first decree. A stay of

IRISH LAND TENURE.

MR. FORSTER'S BILL GROUNDED UPON THE LAND

\*ACT OF 1870.

Letter from Charles Russell, M. P., to The London Times,
Sir: I ask your permission to endeavor to
along the wild fears of correspondents which have tound
at earner in your columns upon the subject or this fill,
and at the same time to attempt to remove what seems

and at the same time to attempt to remove what seems to me the gross wiscone ptions which exist as to its operation. These, I think, are mainly from what of accurate knowledge of the existing law and a careful study of the proposed bill:

First—lly the let of 1870 two classes of compensation were reconfized—(1) compensation for unexhausted improvements, and (2) compensation for disturbance, or, in other words, for the apply attempt of the tenant's goodwill or tenantization of the landing. This, by whatever name called, had long been recogn 3-d in Uister and formerly fas the Devon Commission showshim contains outside Uister, by allowing the outgoing tenant, even when in arrear for rent, to sed in interest to an incoming tenant. The Act of 1870 recognizes in interest to an incoming tenant. The act of 1870 recognizes in interest to an incoming tenant. The act of 1870 recognizes in interest to an incoming tenant. The Act of 1870 recognizes in the last of the tenant as a legal property, but deals differently with it in cases in and out of Uister. The former it leaves to the local mange, which it legalizes; for the laster it, provides a siding seals of compensation to be paid by the tanddord to his tenant. Experience has shown that such stantiory scale of compensation is much less liberal than that secured by the

Second—The act of 1870, ho wever, excludes ejectment for non-payment of real from the category of disturbance, and thus places tenants out die Ul ter ejected for non-payment of rent in a much less advantageous position than those in Ulster. But there is an imperiant exception, generally oversioked, to this provision—namely, that where the rent for non-payment of when ejectment is nonunit is executing the section 9), the case may be treated by the Caurt is one of disturbance, if, viewing all the circumstances of the case, if our, i justiy to be as regarded (Section 18). Now, all that Mr. Forster's but

remly does is to extend the principle of Section 9 by substituting as the criterion of the possible right to compensation for "exportant rent." "reasonable rent." (and that, too, subject to certain strict conditions presently mentioned), and to make it applicable to all tenancies in the distressed districts.

Third—But more. I wish to point out what seems to be forgotten. If an Irish landlord new desires to eject his tenant, and resorts to the same means which, in like cases, are the only in any available to a fandlord in England—namely, notice to quit—be will, under the Act of 1870, be liable to make compensation for disturbance. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Forster's mil applies only to cases where the Irish landlord pursues an exerptional remedy unknown to Englash law, and that, too, only within a finited area during a limited time, and under the stringent conditions (1) that the tenant shall be unable to may bis rent; (2) that that mability is attributable to the prevailing distress; (3) that such femant is willing to remain on just and reasonable terms as to rent, arrests, etc; and (1) that the landlord increasonably refuses such terms.

Fourth—When it is borne in mind that every other legal cemedy for the recovery of his rent is left untouched to the landlord—for example, civil process and distress—it will be seen fow autounded is the suggestion that this bill gives immunity from cent till the end of 1881 where the tenant has the means to pay. If the tenant has not the means to may, it is only out that distributed to comply with the exaction demanded and the landlord resorted to ejectment on notice to quit. I ask, is not some protection needed in cases where the landlord resorted to ejectment on notice to quit. I ask, is not some protection needed in cases where the landlord resorted to ejectment on notice to quit. I ask, is not some protection needed in cases where the landlord resorted to ejectment on notice to quit. I ask, is not some protection needed in cases where the landlord in the landlord who i

ter's bul. Fifth-sir, the ejectments which this bill may have consolitate their larms, and who do not scraple to avail themsolves of the exceptional remedy which the law in Ireland, as distinguisted from the law in England, gives them, although in pursuing that remedy they may con-fiscate all such interest in the tenant as years of his labor and the expecditure of such capital as he pos-sessed may have created.

I cannot little that such proceedings, particularly in existing directions are consequent with Except

existing circumstances, are consonant with English notions of common justice. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

CHARLES RUSSELL. The Temple, July 1.

" DEATH OF THE CAT."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: While I do not desire for a moment to question the wisdom of our city fathers in decreeing that all unmuzzied dogs shall be consigned to a watery grave, yet I would like to call their attention to another animal which might justly have the same late meted out to it. I refer to the cat. The number of these creatures must increase enormously each year, and yet we are entirely improtected from their hosts. I speak feelingly, for the area of my house on Thirty-eighth-st. is one of their most enerished camping grounds, and every night long and acrimonious discussions are held upon night long and actimonious discussions are held upon the state of society in general, and the respective ments of the two candidates for the Presidency. I have tried every meanst o procure for myself a respite for at least one night, but all is of no avail. The concerts still contioue. I appeal to you for advice. Will not our rulers (even though it might involve the appointment to lacrative positions of more of the ubiquitous stateamen culled from the flower of Tainmany Hail) give us a cat pound, and will they not pursue the cat that walkethat night with the same unrelenting fercelousness which they display toward the unmedity cannot I feel certain that if the standard is once raised thousands will raily to its support: "Death to the cat!" Yery Respectfully Yours,

\*\*New-York\*\*, July 16, 1880.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A BREWER, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 15 .- Warrants

have been issued for the arrest of M. Cine, proprietor of the Buffalo Brewery in this city, who made an assignment in June last with limbilities estimated at about \$80,000. Detectives are here from Buffalo looking for him. He is charged with negotiating fraudulent paper through Buffalo banks. Cashler Hays, of the Bank of Commerce, Buffalo, claims that the amount negotiated will reach \$32,000. Mr. Havs says Cline presented the paper, which he said was made by men who bought male of him, when in fact it was made by men in his employ who are irresponsible. Choo's assignee says Chine ha committed no criminal act, that he can put his hands of him in twenty-four hours, and that if the bank men will withdraw the charge he will produce him in Buffal right away.

THE COURTS.

EVIDENCE IN THE LESLIE WILL CASE. Several witnesses gave testimony in the Les ie will contest yesterday, and then the car journed to September 6. Dr. Edward C. Splizka testified as an expert in installty. Ex-Judge Failerton, counsel for the proponents, objected to the testimony on the ground that it was wasting time, as much similar testimony had already been given. A letter, said to have been written by Mr. L sile, was handed to the witness. and he was asked woat he thought of the man who wrote it. His reply was tout he thought the man was not of sound mind. He thought that a man who was in the habit of giving orders one day and revoking them the

next was not altoge her sane. I. W. England, assignee of Frank Deslie, laid before the Court some of Leslie's publications. Ex-Judge Cortis asked bim in reference to a conversation be had with asked bim in reference to a conversation be had with Mrs. Leslic after her husban, 's death. The question was objected to. The counsel said be wanted to snow that Mra. Leslic had said to the witness that if she had known than Mr. England was not satisfied with the with she would have used her influence with Mr. Leslic to have it camped. The question was excluded. The witness said that The Lady's Journal, one of the publications, never paid, but Mr. Leslic would not give if up. After Lyman L. Moreli, a boatman, had testified, the counsel for the confessants said that he had seventeen more witnesses, but he could not preduce them because they were not in the city. An affidivit was submitted stating that every effort had been under to get the witnesses.

Surrogate Calvin said that if the contestants could printing and calvin said that if the contestants could provide their case in three days be would adjourn it onthe September 6, but if not he would put it off until January. The promise was given.

REFUSING TO REDUCE ALIMONY.

William J. Kerr, proprietor of the Brandreth House, applied to Judge Van Ho sen vesterday for a reduction in the allowance of allmony to his divorced wife, Mary J. Kerr, and their three children. The decree of divorce was granted in July, 1863, and the allowance of alimony for her support and for the education and maintenance of the children was fixed at \$1,800 a year. Mr. Kerr states in his affidavit that he gave bisdivorced wife \$3,500, and paid for the education of the children an aggregate of nearly \$10,000 in addition to the \$1.500 a year. The youngest child is now twenty-four years old, and Mr. Kerr declares that he has lost \$25,000 to

should be unchanged, but the provision for the support of the children might be altered, as their circumstances in life had changed. It was not possible to say how much the Court intended as an allowance to the wife and how much to the children. He did not think he was at biberty to assume what would be a reasonable allowance to each, any therefore denied the motion.

The arguments of the counsel in the trial of Mrs. Mary Knasberg, alias Kauftman, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Sophia Berghausen, of No. 253 North Sixth-st., Brooklyn, E. D., by mairrachee, were concluded yesterday afternoon at 3:30, in the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn, and the jury retired to consult upon a verdies. After three hours' deliberation a verdict of not guilty was returned. Mrs. Kaasberg was recorded in not gainly was recorded. Saving of criminal mappractice in the case of a Mrs. Smith, who lived in the same house with Mrs. Berghausen, will be preferred against her. Mrs. Smith was called as a witness in the trial just closed, but her evidence was very unsatisfactory, as sae feared to criminate herself.

A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Company against the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada. The companies had agreed to settle all their disputes by arbitration. Each company was to select an arbitrator, and these two were to choose a third. On June 3, 1880, the Dominion Company wanted an arbitration to settle a matter between the companies. The London Company's arbitrator delayed to act, and a sub-

Mrs. Withelmina Ibach and her three sons, Osborne yesterday, ex-Governor Salomon, counsel for the Senumacher, were present. Counsellor Dissa appeared for the Ibach family, Mr. Salomon stated that in translating the copies of the affidavit it was found there was a slight inaccuracy in the compositor. The evidence in the papers showed that there were twenty-one dracts, and he acked permission to often a new complaint. Mr. Desa acked for the discharge of the prisoners. They were discharged, but were rearrested on a new complaint. The matter was adjourned until next Saturday.

Judge Van Hoesen yesterday signed the decree for the sale of the assets of J. Lloyd Hatch, the accounts of the assignes, which were referred to a referee to pass upon, having been submitted to him, together with the referred report.

An order to show cause why the Sea View Elevated Railroad Company should not be enjorned Coney Island, near the Concourse, was made by Judge Nellson in Brooklyn yesterday, on the application of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County. The application

A decree of absolute divorce has been granted by Judge McCue in the Brooklyn City Court in the suit of Mrs. Isabelia C. Haskins against her husband, David H. Haskins. They were married in August, 1876, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, and hved in Gwinnett-st., near the Rev. Mr. Johnson, and fived in Gwinnett-st., near Harrison-ave. Mrs. Haskins is a member of the Redford Avenue Reformed Church. After marriage Mr. 
Haskins went to five with his wife's mother, but he did not contribute to the support of his wife nor of tac two children born to them. After a time his inother-in-law ungest that he shou a pay for the board of himself and family, and he thereupon went away. His wife subseobliders born to them. After a time his inother-in-haw urged that he should pay for the bond of himself and family, and he thereupon went away. He wife subsequently learned that he had hired rooms in New-York where he lived with a woman whom he called his wife. In the hearing of the case this woman, Albie Hamilton, age eighteen, admitted that is as knew that Mr. Haskins was a married man.

DECISIONS-JULY 16.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Donoline.— The birect United States Caus Company agt, the Dominion The craph Countary and others.—Scales denied and injune-tion desoived.—In more agt the Practic Bank.—Scalen de-nied; see memorandum. Siggam agt, Conway; He mandes agt, Hallett, et al.—Motions counted. Kapian agt. Rapian.— Superior Court-Special Term-Judge Freedman.

Superior Court—Special Term—Judge Freedman.—
Pray agt. Pray.—Order denying motion with \$10 costs to abid the event. The Frait a d Wainey Company agt. Jones; the Third avenue Rairoad Company. agt. the Bleecker Street, etc., Rairoad Company agt. the real Company are the Third avenue Rairoad Company are the Third avenue Rairoad Company; Same agt. the Bleecker street and Fution Ferry Rair road Company are the Twenty-third Street Rairoad Company.—Orders of discontinuance. Manning agt. Rowand; Goldschmidt agt. Goldschmidt.—Orders signed. The Assabet Manufacturing Company agt. Asner: Day agt. Bach. et al.—Undertaking approved. Furguson agt. Voorhis—Beiterone ordered. Siegel et al., agt. the Lake Shore and Microsa Southers Railway Company—Interrogizatives set led. Hurton agt. Bayreuther et al.—Decree settled. Engennan agt., Knæman.—Orner settled. Coe agt. Davison; Roterode agt. Klimble.—Orders granted.

Co.e act. Davison; Holiender act. Rolemus; Daly act. Franklin; strock agt. Almeyer; McCord agt. Kimble.-Orders
granted.

Common Please-Chambers—By Judge Larremore.

Find av agt. Crook: Shaw agt. Rosenfield. See decision.
The Prostess of the Northern Disconsary act. Statish et al.—
Motion granted; see opinion. Bondari agt. Everard.—Motion
granted. In the matter of Hargh.-Report of referee confirmed and decree engaged in conformity therewith. Fay agt.
Taylinetial—application granted and County Clerk freeted
to make payment of the amount develocited. Arisinek agt.
Northrup.-Order of July 15 vacated and motion set down for
July 28 met. The New York Life Insurance company agt.
Sanford—Judgment vacated and searches directed to be returned. Meyestering act. Lempior—The return not having
been filed as yet by the appellant I do not think that he is entilied to this order. Motid agt. Exkinati.—Motion granted vacations all proceedings subsequent to the lessing of the excention. Weinfield agt. Lymb..-Motion cranted and appeal
clemised. In the matter of Waldman to Deckmeyer.—See
memorrandum. It like matter of Co-per; In the matter of
Henichi. In the matter of raimer; Mearney agt. Healy; In
the matter of Brooks; McMaster agt. Kinn. —Order thered.
By Judge Van Roesso.—Kerr agt. Kinn.—Order diered.—Applications granted. Suy ter agt. Kinn.—Order network
see opinion. Bloodgood agt. Bloodgood.—Complant dismissed
upon the merits; see opinion. Watte agt. Freeman.—Order
Marine Court—Chambers—By Judge Hawes.—

Advine Court—Chambers—By Judge Hawes, Lee art Freeman.—See memorandum. Cromwell agk Burrsee memorandum. McDetmott agt. Young.—Onthon filed Yogol art. syles; Haffeld agt. Krowies.—Authors granted Scaniy art. Branceru.—Motoo denret. Samuel art. Listig Rogers agt. the Hamberg and American Packet Company.—Orders of discontinuace. Kingsiey agt. Van Derveer; Globil art. Zweig; Underhill agt. Wright, Ajen agt. Murray.—Orders agued.

EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15 .- The Emerald Beneficial Association of North America reassembled this morning. After transacting business the association proceded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, J. A. Goulden, of winds resulted as follows: President, J. A. Goulden, of Pittsburg; vice-president, E. V. Cary, of Toronto, Ont, secretary, John Bosand, of Pottsville, Penn; treasurer, P. S. McBride, of Cleveland; marsasi, M. Broeder, of In-dianabolis, Ind.; sergeast-at-arms; J. H. Cannon, of Troy, N. Y. The Convention adjourned to meet in Troy, N. Y., July 2, 1882.

"Well! I should er thought he'd er taken the old line matead of the new one," exclaimed a Ket tucky woman when she found her husband banging i the burn.—[Boston Transcript.

An Ithaca little girl, attempting to describe an elephant, spoke of it as "that thing that picks up with its nose."

Religions Notices

All Son's Church, 4there and 20thest, at 11 a.m., the Rev. RUSSELL N. BELLOWS will preach, Subject, "The Apostles' Creed and Modern Rational Faith," The public conflair invited.

confially invited.

Association Hall, 23s-st., corner 4th ave.—SUNDAY MORNING at \$5.30 Bible Class for beginners in the Christian Life. AFTERNEON at 5, 5, 5b le Class for young men generally. EVENINGS at \$5.30, Young Men's Prayer and Testimony Meeting. Thursday and Saturday evenings at \$6 oftock, Young Men's Meetings. Every day (saturday and Sunday excepted.) Union Prayer Meetings from 4 to 5 of clock. At Scotch Presbyterina Church, 14th at, between 5th, and 5th aves, The Rev. E. D. MORRIS, D. D., of incimual, will preach TO-MORROW at 10.30 a. m. No attennoon service.

service.

At Sixty-first Street M. E. Church, bet, 24 and 3d-aves.—Praching at 10:30 a.m. by the Pastor, the Rev. LINDSAY PARKER, who, at 7:45 p.m., will constant a Song Service lastin; an hour; short addresses, &c. Ushers will seat strangers. Come!

and 7:45 p. m. Strangers invited Church of the Covenant Presbyteriant, Park ave., cor., 5thest., the Rev. MARVIN R. VINUENT D. D. Pastor., ervices at 11 a.m. Darins July and August the congregation of the Brick Church (the Rev. Dr. BEVAN) will amid

in these services ... KELLOGG, D. D., of Alexhary Theolog, feal Sentinary, will occupy the public SUN AV, 18th last, cal Seminary, will occupy in probability the Church Lafavette Place Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church Lafavette Place Fast 4th st., near Sroadway, "The Rev. T. P. Chamber Past 4th st., near Sroadway, "The host Services at 11 a

Sabbath, 18th inst- Service at 11 a. m, and 7.45 p. m. Cooper Institute, -EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, Gos pel Temperance Meeting, conducted by Mr. M. L. HALLEN, BECK. Service of Song, Mr. L. P. THATCHER, loader, at 7.30, Address at 8 o'clock. Everybody invited. Cooper Union. Sunday evening. Services by Mr. M. I. HALLENBECK and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY. Mr. HAL LENBECK will give his personal experience.

Dr. Newman will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, in Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th. ave and 14th st.

ave and 14th at.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th at., the
Rev. Dr. Hall. Pastor—The Rev. Principal Calin's, of
Edinourch, is expected to occupy the pulpit SUNDAY July
18th mat. Services at 1% a.m. and 4 n.m. After which the
Church will be closed until the first Sunday in September. First Presbyterian Church, 5th ave. and 11th st., the 4 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited.

First Reformed Episcopal Church,

First Reformed Episcopal Churca,
Madison.ave. and 55th-st.
Rev. WM. T. SABUNE, RECTOR.
SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A. M. AND 7445 P. M.
THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER.
Scala free in the evening.
Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth st., WM.
F. BAKNARD, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3530 o'clock. Public invited. Music with a large church organ, Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing earnestly desired.

Gospel Tent, 25th at. between 7th and 8th aves. Services TO MO. ROW, 39 and 745, by Evangelists W. C. REITH, from Canada, and ALEX. MARSHALL, from Scotlard, Ever week, evening at 8 o'clock. All invited. Scats free. No collections. Sindison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 3)st.st.,
Preaching by the Paster, Rev. C. D'W. BRIDGMAN, D. D.,
on SUNDAY, July 18. Services at 11 a. m. Sunday school
at 10 a. m., and Chapel service on WEDNESDAY EVEN.
ING at 7:45

ING at 7:45

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, West 53d at near 7th ave, the Rev. Or. ELDER, Pastor.—The Pasta will preach To-morrow Morning at 11 o'close and in the Evening at 8. Similar action at 130 The course will be closed after to-morrow antil the first Sanbath in Sectionber, but the Wednesday Evening Frager-meetings will be continued. A welcome

Madison Avenue Relormed Church, cother 57th st., the Rev. EDWARD A. REED, Pastor.—Davine service 44 11 a.m. The Rev. WM. REED, of Buffalo, will officiate. McAuley Water Street dission No. 116 Water street, Meetings every EVENING and every SUNDAY EVEN. LNG at 7.50 o'clock and every GUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5.30 o'clock. Take Third ave., steam care to Franklin square, walk of wu Dove at one block and turn to the left. Memorial Presbyterian Church, Madison ave, and 53dthe morning at 11 o'clock; closing service; the church will reopen September 12.

New Jerusalem Caurch ('swedenborgian'), 35th st, between Park and Lexington aves, the Rev. 8, 8, SEWARD, Pastor.—Summer services at 11 a.m. Sundaya New-York Presbyterina Chares, 11th st., west of 6th ave. - Freaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. by the Rev. W. W. PAGE, Paster. Preaching SUNDAY II a. m. and 7.45 n. m. b. the Pastor in charge, the Rev. A. J. PARK. MONDAY EVENING Praise needing, and PIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting at 7.45 p. m. In this church the Futoust, Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is beld.

meeting is teen.

With John Street Methodist Episcopul Church—First in America—44 John St.—The nev. R. K. PUTSLY will preach at 10:30 a. m. and the Paster, the Rev. I. S. WEED, D. D. at 74:5p. m. Evening subject. "Truth Survives Domat." Yeung People's Prayer-meeting, 6:45 p. m. Scats free. All

tween in and 25 aves, The Rev A. B. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. Sunday school 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Church and school open all Sammer. Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Eddes sts. - Preaching at 10:30 a, m. by the Rev. JOHN M. WOL Spiritual Mectings, Republican Hall, SUNDAY, July 18, 31x EM A. Hallinger, Retiffen, the censimiled imprational speaker, lectures. Morning, 1945; "Rusanism, Secularism and Spiritualism." Evening 7:50; "Man. Spiritualism." Sts. - Preaceing at 10: COTT, of Sangerties.

St. James Methodist Episcopai Church, 156th at. and Madisonave. Dr. JAMES M. KING Paster, will preach morning and evening. All are welcome. St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-ave, and 22d st. SUNDAY-The Rev. Dr. (HAPMAN, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 and 7:45., after which closed to September 5.

Taberuncie Baptist Church. 2d ave., between 19th and 11th sta.

2dave, between thin and 11th-sts.

Morning.
THE REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D.,
"Conditions of Success in Working for Christ."
All are conductly invited.
No evening service.

The Rev. John Cairns, D. D., Principal of the United
Prespyterian Tacological Had, Scotland, will preach on Sab-bath, 18th inst., in the Collegiate keformed Dutch Church,
5th-ave., cor. 29th st., at 7:45 p. m.

Thirteenth Street Pesbyterlan Church, between 6th

Westminster Presbyterina Church.
corner Clinton-st, and First-place, Besoklyn, the Acc, JAMES
M. LUDLOW, D. O., Pastor, -services 10:80 s.m. and 7:30 p.
m. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m.

Corporation Notices.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.-SEALED PRO-

possis obtained at the office of the superintendent of school fluidings. No. 146 Grand st. third floor.

The party submidding a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, much each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

Two responsible and a proved sureties, residents of this city, are required in all cases.

No proposal will be considered from persons whose character and antecestent castlegs with the Board of Education render the responsibility doubtful.

No substitution by the accepted contracter will be permitted without first obtaining, in writing, remission from the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education.

The committee reserves the right to reject my or all of the proposals submitted.

B. F. WATSON,

W. H. WICKHAM,

ISAAC BELLA,

JAMES FLYNN,

BERNARD AMEND,

Committee on Buildings.

Dated New York, July 13, 1880.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Sealed proposals Will be received by the Boards of School Trustees of the several Wards, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Orand and Elm-sts, for repairs, &c., to be done on the school buildings in the several Wards as follows:

By the Prustees of the Fourth Ward, until 9:30 o'cook a. m. on Monday, July 26, 1880, for painting at Primary School No. 14.

School No. 14.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM, Chairman,
JOHN B. SHEA, Secretary,
Board of school Trustees Fourth Ward.
By the Trustees of the seventh Ward, until 9-30 o'clock
z. in. on said day, for repairs and painting at Gran mar school
No. 31.

No. 31.

MATTHEW P. BREEN, Chairman, WILSON SNALL, Secretary, WILSON SNALL, Secretary, Foard of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

By the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, Built Inside of clock a.m., on said day, for painting, &c., at Grammar School No.4.

GEORGE W. RELYEA, Chairman, EDWARD MCCUE, Secretary, Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward, until 3:30 o'clock p. m. on said day, for repairs, &c., at Grammar Schools Nos, 10 and 47.

JOSEPH BRITTON, Chairman

Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward, and School Trustees of the School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward, o'clock p. m., on said day, for repairs, &c., at Grammar School No. 50.

No. 50.

MATTHEW BIRD, Charman,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward,
O'clock p. m. on said day, for repairs, de., at Grammar Schools
Nos. 15 and 53, and for furniture for Frimary School Ne 25.
EUGENEE H. POMEROY, Charman,
CHARLES L. HOLT, Secretary,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward,
O'clock p. m. on said day, for repairs, etc., at Grammar School
No. 52.

ALEXANDER SLAATER OF

o'clock p. m. on said day, for repairs, etc., at Grammar School
No. 82.

ALEXANDER SHALER, Chairman,
CHRISTIAN E. ITIETIEN, Secretary,
Roard of School Trustees, Twentheth Ward.
By the School Trustees of the Twenty first Ward until 49
o'clock p. m. on said day, for repairs and alterations at Grammar Schools No. 14 and 49 and at Primary Schools No. 15.

JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE, Chairman,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON, Secretary,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty, first Ward,
430 o'clock p. m. on said day, for repairs and painting &
Grammar School No. 58.

JAMES R. CUMING, Chairman,
Secretary,
Secretary,
Secretary,

Board of School Trustees, Twenty second Ward.

Board of School Trustees, Twenty second Ward.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and bianks for proposal obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 148 Grand st., third floor.

The party submitting a proposal, and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this city, are required in all cases.

No proposal will be considered from persons whose character and antecedent dealings with the Board of Education render their responsibility doubtful.

No substitution by the accepted contractor will be permitted without first obtaining in writing, permission from the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Patted New-York, July 12, 1880.

NOTICE.—Proposals for building a new wooden pier at the foot of 32d-st. E. R., will be received by the Department of Docks. 117 and 119 Duane-st., until yily 28, at 120 clock m. for full information are the City Record, for sale at No. 2 City Halt.